

A PRINCESS' CHOICE

By RUTH GRAHAM

There was once a king who governed a land so rich and was so powerful that an alliance with his family was considered desirable by all the other potentates. The king had one child, a daughter, who was of a marriageable age, but up to the time she was twenty years of age she had been kept away from the outside world, shut up in a wing of the palace. No one had even seen her excepting her family and a limited staff of attendants.

On her twentieth birthday her father sent a letter to several neighboring monarchs stating that his daughter would correspond with any man of royal blood suitable to become her husband and that she would marry one of these correspondents, provided he was willing to marry her. He was not to see her till after he had been selected for her consort, and if after seeing her he was not minded to marry her he would be excused from doing so.

A number of princes entered the lists and wrote letters to the princess. Most of them expatiated upon her beauty, which they had never seen, comparing her to the full moon, to a fountain flashing in the sunlight, to the fairest flower that had ever grown upon the earth.

There was one correspondent, signing himself Carolus, who did not refer to any physical beauty that the princess might possess or to other attributes, such as modesty, good sense or a kind heart. He wrote of such traits as he would value in a wife. "If you possess these," he added, "you are a treasure to any man, but no man is worthy of you."

The princess threw the letters from those who flattered without having seen her into the wastebasket, but she was touched by the one from this man who valued mental rather than physical traits. She replied to his epistle, stating that she was most affected by his placing a high value on a sympathetic heart. She desired a husband who would be sympathetic with her, as she would sympathize with him.

Prince Carolus believed he had struck the chord that would win him the princess. So he wrote her a second epistle expatiating upon tenderness of heart, exalting it above all other virtues. He was sure that if he married her he would feel for her in all her troubles—for even royal persons have them—and he had no doubt that she would respond in kind.

The princess was about to invite Prince Carolus to an interview when a letter came from another royal personage who signed himself Alanthus. Alanthus said that, while he would gladly become the husband of a princess who would inherit a kingdom, he must know before he entered the lists for her hand what drawbacks there might be concerning her. He suspected from the fact that a suitor would not be permitted to see her that there was some physical blemish about her. Should such be the case any man who should meet her as a suitor would be placed in an embarrassing position.

A refusal to marry her after seeing her would put a slight upon her. Alanthus would not care to be placed in such a position. If she would assure him that there was no physical blemish upon her he would then write her again. This letter caused the princess to hesitate.

Soon after Carolus had sent his letter to the princess he received a portrait of a young woman, one-half of whose face was covered with a marked disfigurement. It was a red and purple birthmark. Carolus naturally inferred that it was a likeness of the princess. It ended the correspondence between them, for he never wrote her again. That sympathy for the unfortunate which he had spoken of so effusively did not stand the test to which it had been put.

Alanthus also received a portrait. It represented a woman neither beautiful nor homely, though the face was not devoid of character. He, too, inferred that it had been sent a likeness of the princess. When he had made up his mind what to do in the matter he wrote her a letter stating that he had received a portrait which he presumed to be hers, that he had been favorably impressed with it and suggested that they meet and get acquainted.

The princess replied that they would better correspond for awhile before meeting in order to learn of each other's good, bad or indifferent qualities.

For several months they wrote each other, and then the princess sent a brief note stating that she had learned but one thing about her suitor. He had shown himself a true man in declining to put himself in a position to decline to marry a woman because nature had laid upon her a physical blemish. She appointed a time for the meeting.

Alanthus went to the palace expecting to see the woman whose likeness had been sent him. He met a different person. When the princess appeared he was thrilled. She was radiantly beautiful.

The princess married Alanthus, who turned out to be a young king who had just acceded to his throne, thus uniting in time the two kingdoms. At the wedding Prince Carolus appeared, and when he saw that the princess had sent him another portrait than her own he remonstrated with her.

"Did not your highness prove," she said, "that your boasted sympathy was assumed?"

BAY STATE CLERKS ENLIST.

Massachusetts Delegation in House Holds Record for Recruits.

Washington, July 20.—The Massachusetts delegation in the House yesterday boasted of more recruits from its office than any other of the 48 states. Out of 15 offices nine clerks or secretaries have enlisted.

DENIED IMPLICATION IN TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Eugenie Deyette of Burlington Was Sharply Cross Examined.

Burlington, July 20.—Mrs. Eugenie Deyette, wife of John E. Deyette, was on the witness stand again yesterday and was submitted to a severe cross examination in county court at the hands of John J. Enright, counsel for her husband, who with her is seeking divorce and the custody of Eugenie Deyette, their pretty little daughter.

Mrs. Deyette was released Wednesday afternoon after a day and a half of constant cross questioning, and she was evidently feeling better yesterday though she was much distressed when the attorney asked her questions relating to the time of the tragedy when Rose Willette, her sister, attempted the life of John Deyette and then killed herself.

Mr. Enright, by a series of questions yesterday, sought to implicate her indirectly in the shooting of her husband. She denied that she had any knowledge of the gun which Rose used at the time. Mr. Deyette's revolver was with them at the camp at Malletts bay the week before the shooting occurred she said, and it was brought back to the house when they returned the day before the shooting. Whether or not Rose secured this gun from the house or whether it was the same one used by her, witness did not know.

Neither did she know how the girl got into the house that morning. Mrs. Deyette stated that Rose came in about 7 that morning and spoke to her when she was dressing and then went out.

Mr. Deyette went out the morning of the shooting before Rose came in and witness didn't see or speak to him.

Mrs. Deyette was questioned closely as to whether or not she knew of certain insurance on the life of her husband some time previous to the shooting.

She said that at that time she believed all the insurance had been allowed to lapse by Mr. Deyette, though she didn't ask him about it.

Much of the cross examination yesterday was directed to bring out the fact that domestic trouble between the Deyettes was caused to a large extent by the presence in the house of Mrs. Deyette's mother and her sisters, so much of the time.

Witness denied that she ever had told her husband that she wanted to go on the stage, but admitted that she had desired to go to the exposition at San Francisco, but that they could not afford to go.

To the question if she had told her husband that if they went to the exposition they might put the baby in an institution at Denver, she made emphatic denial.

Asked about a Mr. Clark who came to the Deyette house occasionally she said that he was a representative of a correspondence school and came to collect dues. She said her husband invited him to go with them at one time in a motor boat.

She explained that the motor boat was given her by Mr. Deyette to pay for services which she had rendered him in the business.

Much was asked by the attorneys about the fact that Mr. Deyette often took his dinners elsewhere than at home, witness explaining that fact by stating he told her he was so busy at noon that he had no time to go home. She herself had breakfast about 9 in the morning, dinner at 2 and supper between 6 and 7 o'clock at this time.

"Did you keep \$50 paid you for coal at the house, and give it to your mother?"

"No, I did not give the money to my mother. I spent it for clothes for the baby and for myself and supplies for the house," was the reply.

Witness denied that she had mail come to her in care of her mother so that Mr. Deyette would not see with whom she was corresponding.

"Did you ask John for \$30 to give to your mother because she said Rose took that sum from her and did John say to you at the time, 'You can't put that stunt on me'?"

"Most emphatically no."

"And did you hit John over the head with a Moxie bottle when he was sitting in a chair with the baby, and he said to you, 'Hit me, but don't kill the baby'?"

"No, no, nothing of the kind," said the witness, as she placed her handkerchief to her eyes.

Mrs. Deyette was asked as to how the little girl came by some black and blue marks, which the attorney insinuated were caused by the maid beating her. Witness stated that the marks were received when the child fell down the front steps at the home.

"Did you tell your daughter that her father shot Rose and that he was a bad, bad man?"

"No, never," said Mrs. Deyette. "Eugenie does not know to-day, to my knowledge, that my sister is dead."

GIRLS! MAKE A BEAUTY LOTION WITH LEMONS

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream, one can prepare a full quart pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should be used naturally before the bath, fresh and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is truly marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.—Adv.

FOOD, FUEL AND FEEDS

The Senate Proposes Control of These Things Only

ENDORSEMENT OF H. C. HOOVER

Implied in a Viva Voce Vote in Senate on Control Committee

Washington, July 20.—Confinement of government control legislation in the food bill to food, feeds and fuels, including kerosene and gasoline, was forecasted yesterday when, in what was regarded as a test vote, the Senate rejected 44 to 28, an amendment by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, to extend control to iron ore and its products, binding twine, farm implements and tools.

Party lines were not observed in the vote, which, while tentative, was expected to end the fight for broad extension of government control. Senator Kenyon's amendment was proposed as an addition to that of Senator Chamberlain, drafted by Democratic and Republican leaders, providing for control only of foods, feeds and fuels, including kerosene and gasoline.

Implied endorsement was given Herbert C. Hoover by the Senate when by a viva voce vote it rejected an amendment by Senator Reed of Missouri to have the food control bill administered by a board of five instead of three members.

Preparatory to voting on many amendments, several senators formally offered individual amendments to various sections of the bill.

Senator Gronna introduced one to increase the proposed minimum guaranteed price of wheat from \$1.75 to \$2 a bushel, payable at the five principal primary markets and designed to net the farmer around \$1.85.

"There is not a line or syllable in this bill which controls the price of the farmers' products," Senator Hollis asserted. "All that is controlled is the profits and commissions of the middlemen after the products get out of the hands of the farmers."

The New Hampshire senator said he believed in government control of all prices, but that this bill is a food measure and it is not expedient to tack all of the other matters onto it.

AMERICA NOT TO JOIN NOW IN ALLIED CONFERENCES

Unnecessary to Attempt Such Meetings Not Directly Affecting This Country's Part in War.

Washington, July 20.—The United States has been officially invited by the allied governments to participate in the inter-allied conference to be held in Paris some time this month, but has decided that for the present it will not be necessary to take part in such meetings not directly affecting this country's part in the war.

It was officially explained at the state department that while this course was followed at present, it was not to be taken as an indication of permanent policy.

TRENCHES IN NOVEMBER.

That the Prospect for New York National Guard.

New York, July 20.—Word from Washington that the New York National Guard might be in France in the trenches by November yesterday intensified the mustering in preliminaries of the 20,000 men mobilized at the various armories in the city.

Plans for the entire guard of the state to participate in a great send-off parade were nearing completion yesterday. The upstate regiments, it was said, would probably be sent to Spangdahm by way of this city, in order that they might participate in what is expected to be one of the greatest military spectacles ever staged in New York City.

The date of the parade has not been decided upon.

ALLIED SOCIALISTS TO MEET IN PARIS

Important They Should Agree on All Points to Be Discussed at Stockholm.

Paris, July 20.—At a meeting of the French parliamentary Socialist group at which Albert Thomas, minister of munitions, was present, it was decided that it was of the greatest interest for Socialists of allied governments to come to an agreement on all points which might eventually be discussed at the Stockholm conference. It was, accordingly, resolved to call preliminary conferences in Paris of representatives of the allied Socialists. Telegrams were sent to members now in London and to British Socialist organizations asking their adherence to such a preliminary conference.

CAN EXCHANGE BONDS.

No Charge for Getting Certificates of Larger Denominations.

Washington, July 20.—To correct an apparent misunderstanding among holders of interim Liberty loan certificates, Secretary McAdoo has issued a statement pointing out that there is no charge for the exchange of certificates of different denominations and that the certificates count for their full face value when turned in, no matter how large a bond they apply.

DOESN'T EXPECT RUSSIA TO MAKE SEPARATE PEACE

C. H. Boynton, President of American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, Presents an Optimistic View of Conditions in That Country.

New York, July 20.—Russia, as now constituted, is as little likely to make a separate peace as is the United States, in the opinion of C. H. Boynton of New York, president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Boynton, who is now in Petrograd, has forwarded to the organization of which he is president a statement on the conditions in Russia in which he presents an optimistic view of the Russian outlook. Wherever separate peace has been mentioned, it has been howled down with indignation, he writes. Efforts made by the Russian extremists to create disorders have been overthrown not by armed force but by the force of public opinion. "If in the future appearances in Russia should seem alarming," Mr. Boynton asserted, "the real situation will be in the hands of a ministry composed of the best Russia can offer." He predicted that the task of reorganizing the government's policies will be accomplished before many months.

Industrial operations, according to Mr. Boynton, would at present meet insurmountable obstacles owing to the requirements of the war; but he declared that American capital and merchants interested in the Russian field should lose no time in preparing and equipping themselves for the huge commercial business which, in his opinion, is certain to be coincident with the end of the war. Mr. Boynton's statement follows:

"That one may have a fair and just appreciation of the events which have taken and are yet to take place in Russia, it is necessary to understand the psychology of the situation. A nation under a rule of absolute autocracy for centuries suddenly found itself an absolute democracy. Almost overnight autocratic Russia became the most liberal democracy in the world. Liberty, freedom and equality were proclaimed and political exiles and agitators were admitted within her borders from wherever arriving. A nation that had not dared to express its individual feelings or opinions, either in writing or in speech, was released from all restraint. Years of repressed ideas and sentiments were able to find full vent. The government has allowed every phase of political discussion, and even that of such an extremist as Lenin, to proceed without interference and refused every suggestion of repression. If under these circumstances there should be a babble of conflicting opinions and some fanatic agitation, it is not only understandable, but indeed quite natural. The wisdom of the policy of permitting unrestricted assembly and discussion was evidenced in the quick stamping out of anarchistic preaching by the power of public opinion."

"This was no planned nor even organized revolution. It was a spontaneous outburst of dissatisfaction and resentment against existing rule so unanimous that an empire became a democracy with the least bloodshed that ever overturned a long established reign. Keep straight before you the fact that this has been a political revolution. The problems now confronting the government are both social and political. Social evolution must follow political revolution. In a nation so huge and of such diversified interests, time, courage and patience must be allowed for clear understanding and adjustment. The marvel is that with restraint and control absolutely removed, disorder has been so inconsequential."

"The possibilities from the dangers of disorganization were enormous, especially as many criminals were set at liberty, and yet there has been no vandalism and no invasion of personal rights, except the few local instances located in the center of violence during the days of the actual revolution. The self-restraint and moderation shown by the entire nation is the best tribute to its sobriety, solidarity and reasonableness and the best promise of what the future has in store. The Russian people are naturally home loving and of peaceful disposition. They are neither arrogant nor quarrelsome. Agitators may temporarily cloud their point of view by misrepresentation and selfish design, but just as certainly they will return to their normal psychology."

"To understand the demonstration of last week (May 4), which on its surface looked menacing and grave, it must be kept in mind that in Russia such demonstrations are the only method by which popular opinion can find expression. There has been no suffrage and therefore the ballot was represented by so-called demonstrations. Whatever further occurrences of this sort take place must be so interpreted. On the day of the 21st (May 8, Gregorian calendar), when the government took its positive stand against the extremists, it was possible to see in these demonstrations the quick turn in public sentiment. Within two hours after the anti-government parade passed up the Nevsky, the streets were filled with cheering supporters of the government, and the effort of the extremists to create disorders was quickly overthrown, not by armed force, but by the force of public opinion. The soldiers' and workmen's deputies denied responsibility for the agitation and investigation proved that the whole movement came from agitators with ulterior motives. The result has been wholesome and a decided strengthening of the government's position."

JUST EAT, SLEEP AND WORK

That is all that some people do. They are deprived of all the higher things in life, all the pleasures and joys of existence because ill health has robbed them of their efficiency and ordinary duties now take so much time that there is no opportunity for relaxation and social pleasures.

Are you like that? If you are, look into your own case and see if worry is not responsible for much of your trouble. See if you do not fret over little things and soiled when you could just as well be pleasant.

The disorder which causes its victims to worry whether they have anything to worry about or not is neurasthenia. It is the great American disease. The patient is usually pale, showing that the blood is thin, and the first thing to do is to build up the blood because anything that builds up the general health helps to correct the neurasthenic condition.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an ideal tonic for this condition because they are non-alcoholic and non-nutritive patients should avoid alcoholic stimulants. Write today to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for booklets on the nerves and diet. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bright Eyes

indicate buoyant health. When the eyes are dull, liver and bowels need regulating. Quickly restore healthy conditions with a dose or two—in time—of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

SANFORDS GINGER

Gosh! but it's good for about everything that can ail you in the way of cramps, pains, colds, chills, indigestion, nervousness, and fatigue. Take it early and often. It's always healthful and helpful.

A delicious combination of ginger and aromatics for the relief of cramps, pains, colds, chills, weakness, nervousness and insomnia. Look for the Owl Trade Mark on the wrapper. Just you get a cheap, worthless or dangerous substitute. Forty-five years the standard of purity, flavor and strength. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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"It should not be overlooked that these disorders were local and that the nation at large, so enormous in territory, quietly pursued its ordinary vocations. Since that day there has not been the slightest disturbance or demonstration anywhere. A recent meeting of the government representing nearly all European Russia showed that the nation at large supported the provisional government."

"The future will hold other occasions when superficial appearances will seem alarming, but the real situation will be in the hands of a ministry which, even the most critical acknowledged, is composed of the best Russia can offer. These men are working patriotically to the limit of their physical abilities to bring modern progressive methods into government machinery that had become rusty and ineffective. It will take time to reorganize the government's policies and executive administration, but the men who are burdening themselves with the task are certain to realize the fruits of their labors before many months."

"The commercial and business opportunities lie in every branch of industry and trade, just as much so as confronted the United States 100 years ago. War has created a scarcity of labor and the war's necessities practically monopolize transportation facilities. This immediately industrial operations would encounter almost insurmountable obstacles and heavy financial commitments for new enterprises would not be justifiable at this time. Merchants everywhere seek American goods and orders are the easiest of things to secure, but deliveries are impossible, except for such goods as the government permits for the requirements of the war. There is a world's shortage of tonnage and no private enterprise or opportunity can be permitted to occupy one yard of space that energetic prosecution of the war requires."

"Russia has few ports, and the full transportation facilities from them are more than necessary for handling absolutely essential freight. In refusing to permit private enterprises to hinder the war's requirements, Americans must recognize that Russia is taking a proper step to assist her allies to win the essential victory. To this end all else must temporarily be subjected. This condition is likely to continue as long as the war lasts, but on the other hand, American capital and merchants interested in the Russian field should not lose a moment's time in having their representatives on this field studying its possibilities, creating organization, making business connections, learning where the opportunity in their particular lines lie, informing themselves of the requirements of the Russian trade in all its details, obtaining knowledge of the people and their language, in order to facilitate negotiations and thereby equip themselves for the huge commercial business which is certain to be coincident with the close of the war. Those who neglect to take advantage of the present for these preliminary steps will find that when the war is ended others who have done so will have a decided advantage and the field will be occupied by these and others who are geographically nearer Russian markets."

"The new government is redrafting laws relating to finance, trade and industry in such a way as to facilitate the rapid economic development of Russia and allow broad expansion of her commercial and industrial life. Russia opens her arms to serious business men whose object is not traffic in concessions, but actual development and production, and for such her terms are sure to be liberal."

"America occupies a fortunate position in relation to the people of this nation,

who have been sentimentally touched by the evidence of American friendship and our quick recognition of the new government. President Wilson's address to Congress, in which he set forth America's attitude towards the war has been recognized as practically expressing the same views as are held by the provisional government, and Teretelli, who is one of the leaders of the Left, emphatically denied to the Duma that his party was considering separate peace, and stated that it was an outrage against patriotic men to attempt to place upon them the burden of such a position. The embassy and consulate officials are in close touch with the new government and everywhere Americans received the most courteous and cordial attention.

"The high commission which Russia is sending to the United States should receive greatest consideration and the United States, as well as Russia, will benefit immensely by the information, which can be mutually exchanged."

"Wherever separate peace has been mentioned, it has been howled down with indignation and, unless my judgment is entirely astray, Russia, as to-day constituted, is as little likely to make a separate peace as is the United States."

NEW MEXICO MINES.

Show Increase in Lead and Copper; Decrease in Gold, Silver and Zinc.

Figures of mine production for the first six months of 1917 indicate an appreciable increase in the output of lead and copper in New Mexican mines but a decrease for gold, silver, and zinc, according to reports received from Charles W. Henderson, of the Denver office of the United States geological survey, department of the interior. The Mogollon district, Socorro county, which annually produces a large part of the gold and over half the silver of the state, has not increased its output, although the district has been the scene of considerable development work. The Elizabethtown district, Colfax county, continued to ship large quantities of gold bullion and concentrates, but the Whiteoaks gold district, Lincoln county, was idle, and the silver output will be considerably affected by the idleness of the Cossack cyanidation mill in the Cochiti (Band) district, Sandoval county. Several operators of the gold-copper district of Otero, Otero county, seem to have left that district, but other operators seem to have taken their places. The output of siliceous and copper ores carrying gold from Lordsburg district has been larger during the first six months of 1917 than for the corresponding period in 1916. The Santa Fe Gold & Copper Co.'s matting plant, at San Pedro, was operated continuously.

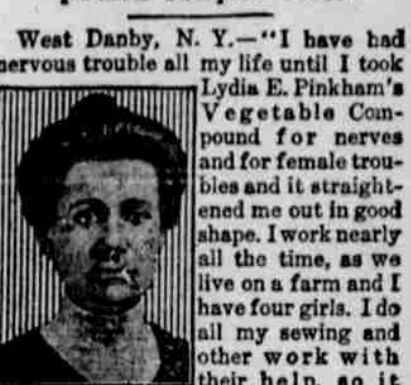
The Burro Mountain Copper Co.'s table concentration-flotation mill, in the Burro mountain district, Grant county, increased its output. The Chino Copper Co., which in 1916 produced from crude ore and concentrates combined a total of 75,551,000 pounds of copper, produced 19,225,111 pounds of copper during the first quarter of 1917, and if the company maintains this rate throughout the year, it will produce nearly 80,000,000 pounds of copper. Considerably increased shipments of copper ore were made from the Magdalena district, and the shipments of lead ore from the Magdalena have also increased. The high prices for copper are also stimulating shipments from the Nacimiento district, Sandoval county, and from the Scholle district, Torrance and Valencia counties, and from other copper deposits in the "Red Beds" of New Mexico.

Development by the Phelps-Dodge Co. of a large area in the Organ mountains district, Dona Ana county, does not seem to have progressed as yet far enough for production, but before the end of the year the district may yield a considerable output of all five metals. Shipments of zinc carbonate and zinc sulphide concentrates from the Magdalena, Hanover, Cooke, Peak, Florida, Tres Hermanas, and Pinos Altos districts were less for the first six months of 1917 than for the same period in 1916, but with the resumption in April of concentration at the new graphic mill, at Magdalena, built to replace the one burned in August, 1916, the production of zinc concentrates during the rest of the year may equal the record of 1916.

The output of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc from New Mexico mines in 1916

A TREATMENT FOR NERVES

Woman Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.



West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot."

"—Mrs. DEWITT SINCEBAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.

Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from choice roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

was \$1,380,506 in gold, 1,765,512 ounces of silver, 7,800,000 pounds of lead, 92,400,000 pounds of copper, and 35,900,000 pounds of zinc (in spelter and in oxide), having a total value of \$30,615,491, as compared with \$1,461,105 in gold, 2,003,531 ounces of silver, 4,542,361 pounds of lead, 76,788,366 pounds of copper, and 25,404,064 pounds of zinc, having a total value of \$19,279,468, in 1915, an increase in value of 59 per cent.

Foolish Militancy.

Thank goodness, the repudiation, by recognized American women suffrage leaders, of the performance of certain of their sex in Washington has been sufficiently plain and emphatic to leave no mistake as to the wide difference between the earnest, dignified and effective sentiment of genuine champions of the suffrage cause and the hoodlumism which has landed sixteen sadly mistaken and over-zealous women in jail at the national capital. The difference being clearly defined, and the fact being well and generally understood that those women are recognized in sincere and rational suffrage circles as enemies, in effect, rather than friends of the cause, that phase of the situation may be dismissed for the moment, while one considers the frame of mind which impels even so infinitesimally small a group of American women to inject a strictly domestic political propaganda—with results embarrassing alike to themselves, their families, the cause which they mistakenly profess to represent, and, above all, the government to which they are indebted for protection—into the national problem of prosecuting a stupendous foreign war.

For these women, whatever their social, moral or intellectual standing, must always hereafter bear the stigma of having served time in jail for offenses against law and order; the disgrace must be shared indirectly by their husbands, their children—for several of them have husbands and children—and all their relatives and friends; the suffrage cause in America, which has made all its splendid progress without any such methods as they have adopted, gains absolutely nothing by their professed allegiance to it; and, finally, their course of conduct at this time suffers by contrast with the course pursued by the militant suffragettes of England, who, whatever may be said of their actions four or five years ago, have certainly exemplified a sterling patriotism from the beginning of the war.

Thank goodness, we say again, these sixteen disturbers of the peace do not accurately represent American womanhood nor the woman suffrage influence in America!—Manchester Union.

BANFF
In the Canadian Pacific Rockies

Under the rugged grandeur of snow-clad peaks. Has the air that adds years to your life.

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In the cool crisp evenings

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Canadian Pacific Railway

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